

WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

VOL. XXVIII.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., SATURDAY JUNE 29, 1901

NO 52

Washington Sentinel,
Published and Edited by
LOUIS SCHADE.
APPEARS EVERY SATURDAY.



TERMS
\$3 per year for single copy sent by
mail to subscribers, payable in advance
RATES OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, one inch \$1.50 second
insertion, 75 cents Liberal deductions
for annual advertisements. Special
notices 50 cents a line.
Advertisements to insure insertion
should be handed in not later than 12
o'clock noon on Thursday.
Office: No. 600 F Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
Sample copies mailed upon applica-
tion. Address LOUIS SCHADE, Wash-
ington D. C.

PROHIBITIONISTS

Rule the Day. An Ohio Object
Lesson.

The Vigilance Committee of the
United States Brewers' Association,
at the convention held re-
cently in Buffalo, introduced their
report in these optimistic words:

In our previous reviews of events in
Prohibition states we invariably reached
the conclusion that the total extinction
of Prohibition is only a question of time,
and that nothing tends so strongly to
accelerate its doom as an energetic en-
forcement of the law.

Prohibition as a separate prop-
osition may be on the wane. But
in its place have arisen a multitude
of issues more annoying and costly
to the liquor trade than the old
time contention for wholesale sup-
pression of the manufacture of al-
coholic beverages. It is admitted
that Prohibition aims at the man-
ufacture of intoxicating liquors
while the Anti-Saloon League and
its allied interests attack rather the
sale of such liquors. The plat-
form of the League consists of but
one plank, and that is "The Saloon
Must Go." But when the saloon
has gone, what becomes of the
brewery?

So, while the Vigilance Com-
mittee were literally correct in
their conclusion, practically they
are in their conclusions,
and better evidence of this
could be asked than was afforded
by press despatches of the last few
days.

The Ohio State Republican Con-
vention, in session this week at
Columbus, refused in most em-
phatic terms the above conclu-
sion of the Vigilance Committee.
Ohio's delegates to the Buffalo
Convention had barely reached their
homes before they were con-
fronted with evidence that Prohibi-
tion, in spirit and in flesh, has
as strong a hold on fanatical minds
as ever it had, and its adherents
have as little thought of dropping
the issue as they have of flying.
Gov. Nash was slated for renom-
ination, as were also other mem-
bers of the old ticket. The most
bitter opposition, however, de-
veloped to the renomination of Lieut.
Governor Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell,
one time Representative in Con-
gress, later Mayor of Cincinnati,
and office holder of long standing,
has antagonized the Anti-Saloon
League of Ohio, a very powerful
organization, with a large mem-
bership and an unsavory record in
the case of some of its leading
lights. It has been charged and
acknowledged that Mr. Caldwell
is the attorney for the liquor inter-
ests of Ohio. His attitude has been
open and above board, no conceal-
ment being made of his solicitude
for and interest in his clients.

His position was so well under-
stood that his renomination would
have been viewed in the light of a
triumph for the friends of personal
liberty, as his rejection would have
been hailed with equal pleasure by
the fanatics variously known as
local optionists, anti-saloon leagu-
ers, &c., but all Prohibitionists.

The local Republican leader of
Hamilton County insisted upon
Mr. Caldwell's nomination as a
matter of justice to the Lieut. Gov-
ernor and to assure the party suc-
cess in Cincinnati in the fall elec-
tion.

The lines were nicely drawn,
there was no mistaking the issue.
On one side there was involved,
in the selection of Mr. Caldwell, a
concession to the personal liberty
element; on the other, in his de-
feat, a confession that the vote of
rural fanatics, the support of Pro-
hibitionists, was worth more to the
Republican party than the ele-
ments represented by Mr. Cald-
well. There was no other way of
looking at it and there was no at-
tempt to look at it in any other
way.

The Washington Evening Star

is a Republican paper. It is more
—it is the mouthpiece of the Ad-
ministration. Its mission here
seems to be to defend every act of
the President's party, and even in
the case of such a malodorous
question as the canteen, the aboli-
tion of which has evoked the con-
demnation of every influential
newspaper in the country regard-
less of politics, the Star has uttered
no word of disapproval.

In the Caldwell case it has been
at such pains to make it clear that
the Lieut. Governor's rejection
was due to the opposition of the
Prohibitionists that there is no
ground for any other assumption
than that the action taken was with
the knowledge that the outcome
would be viewed in the nature of
a choice between the friends of
personal liberty and Prohibition-
ists, and it is so viewed. The Re-
publicans of Ohio seem to have
suffered a change of heart on the
question of personal liberty and
now prefer the support of the Pro-
hibition element to any that can
come from the advocates of per-
sonal liberty.

That there may be no ground
for accusing the SENTINEL of mis-
representing our evening contem-
porary, we publish in full a Col-
umbus despatch from its special
correspondent:

Columbus, Ohio, June 25.—The Anti
Saloon League of Ohio forced the Re-
publican managers to compel the re-
traction of Judge Caldwell's candidacy
for renomination as Lieut. Governor in
spite of the strenuous effort made by
George B. Cox of Cincinnati for his
retention on the ticket. The leaders
then gave Mr. Cox the naming of a
candidate, and he chose Carl Nippert,
of Cincinnati, who, it is said, will be
as acceptable to the interests that Judge
Caldwell represented as was that gentle-
man himself. So the jubilation of the
anti-saloon leaguers is tempered.

All yesterday afternoon the party
managers struggled over the knotty
problem presented by Mr. Cox's in-
sistence and the objections to his choice
raised by the incoming delegates, fresh
from the interior counties, who said that
the people had been aroused by the
campaign of the Anti-Saloon League,
and that it would be fatal to party pros-
pects to renominate Caldwell. Supper
came and still the decision had not
been reached. In the evening another
conference was held and by this time it
was evident that if the leaders wanted
to keep control of the convention and
dictate the slate, they must agree upon
some plan for the Lieut. Governorship.
Cox was standing pat on his original
proposition. So they told him he could
have Caldwell, but that the responsibility
for defeat, if defeat occurred, must rest
with the Cox-Caldwell crowd.

This word was passed to Caldwell
about 10 o'clock last night. He was
told that he could have the nomination
if he demanded it, but was informed of
the fear that his acceptance would
defeat the ticket. Mr. Caldwell bitterly
resented the turn which had been given
his affairs. He declared he would not
have the nomination with the onus of
probable defeat of his party attached
to it. After a heated discussion, ending
in Judge Caldwell's dramatically wash-
ing his hands of the whole affair, it was
decided that his withdrawal should be
"voluntary," so he composed his feelings
and mingled with the delegates in the
corridors, announcing that he had vol-
untarily given up the idea of asking for
renomination. Leader Cox was urged
by the conservatives to select Judge
Speigel of Cincinnati for the place, and
he showed at one time an inclination
to do so, going so far as to communicate
with the judge. Later he changed his
mind and decided upon Carl Nippert.

Senator Hanna was consulted and said
the selection was entirely agreeable to
him, so the word was passed among the
faithful that Nippert was to be Cald-
well's successor. Nippert is a school
teacher, politician and lawyer in the
city of Cincinnati. He was born in
Germany, at Frankfurt on the Main, and
is in high standing with the Germans
of Hamilton County.

The representatives of the Anti
Saloon League on the scene were highly
elated over the "withdrawal" of Cald-
well, and claim that the victory will be
salutary because Judge Caldwell's name
was so intimately connected with the
liquor interests. They are somewhat
cast down over the choice of a man
known as one of Cox's lieutenants and
followers, however.

The wise ones in the convention are
congratulating themselves upon having
propitiated the German vote, and at the
same time escaping the anathemas of the
temperance people, and they "wink the
other eye."

What does this action mean?
Have they propitiated the German
vote?

For the time being the Anti
Saloon League has supplanted the
Prohibition party. Its success,
however, will leave the brewers
and the cause of personal liberty
as deep in the mire as would a vic-
tory of the former. Republicans may
"wink the eye" at brewers
and bid them be of good cheer.
The fact cannot be disguised,
though, that the present situation
differs materially from any hereto-
fore known in Ohio politics. We
cannot recall an instance previous
to this where the party was con-
trolled so completely by fanatical
influences. Those influences have
frequently appeared in such num-

bers as to make their recognition
expedient, but never, as far as we
can recall, have they mustered a
strength so powerful as to make
their recognition absolutely essen-
tial to party success. From sup-
plicants for political favors they
have become dispensers of favors
themselves, and their power will
be shown in the Legislature as
clearly as it was in convention.

To add to the weight of evidence
as to which side the dominant
element leaned, it is worthy of
mention that dissatisfaction is rife
against Mr. Nippert because he
opposed the Clark Local Option
bill, the anti-

while several other Republicans
who opposed his bill have been
defeated.

Fanaticism was never more in
evidence at a political gathering
and never more assertive of its
wishes.

The SENTINEL would have been
happy to congratulate the Vigil-
ance Committee on the outlook
could it have done so conscienti-
ously. In the light of events here
recorded it will be conceded that
felicitations are not in order. We
desire it also to be understood that
our criticisms are not made for
political advantage. We should
have been pleased were it possible
to forego comment on the Colum-
bus convention and would assuredly
have done so but for the turn
affairs took. Had conditions been
reversed—had the slap in the face
been given to friends of personal
liberty by a Democratic body—
our condemnation would be as
strong. That's the kind of politics
we preach on this question.

There is yet another convention
to be heard from. It is possible
that here, too, fanaticism may have
displaced the liberal ideas that
once controlled. If such should
prove to be the case, truly will the
cause of personal liberty stand be-
tween the devil and the deep sea.
But I not, the challenge should be
accepted. The Republican party
should be told, "You have made
your choice; now abide the con-
sequences." And a defeat should
be administered so crushing as to
forever dispel the notion that per-
sonal liberty—which means con-
siderably more than the privilege
of drinking a glass of beer—can be
made the sport of mountebanks
and the convenience of politicians.

Profit is in Europe, not Asia.

The fiscal year (1901) closes with
the present week. It will make,
as the advance reports of the
Treasury Department show, a new
and remarkable record in the
country's foreign trade. Our total
exports for the year will exceed a
billion and a half dollars in value.
This will beat the export record
of the last preceding fiscal year
(1900) by about \$110,000,000.
Europe and North America
(which means Canada) take al-
most the entire increase of the
fiscal year just ending. Europe alone
has taken \$115,000,000 worth more
of our exports than she did in the
previous year.

To Asia—the much talked of
Orient, with its "magnificent mar-
kets" and its enchanting "open
doors"—is the only serious de-
crease in our exports recorded.
Asia bought \$15,000,000 worth
less of us last year than the year
before.

Is not the lesson of these figures
so plain that he who runs may
read? Reciprocity treaties with
European countries, already our
best customers, will evidently pay
us better than a policy of adven-
ture in Asia.

Fall Elections.

The Republican State Conven-
tion in session at Columbus this
week, is the preliminary to one of
the six State elections to be held
on the 6th of November next, the
other States voting being Mary-
land, Massachusetts, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania and Virginia.

In addition to a Governor and a
full set of State officers Ohio will
elect a Legislature which will
choose a successor to Senator
Foraker and will apportion the
State under the last census for
Congressional and legislative dis-
tricts. The main contest will be
over the Legislature, which is now
Republican on joint ballot by 23
majority.

The Democrats have carried
Ohio but three times in thirty
years—in 1877, 1883 and 1899.
The Republican plurality for Gov-
ernor in 1899 was 49,000, and Mr.
McKinley's plurality last year was
59,000.

A SAMPSON MEDAL.

A Trophy that Chivalrous Men will
Refuse to Wear

It seems now to have been defini-
tely settled, says the Washington
Times, that the Santiago medal, as
approved by Secretary Long, is to
bear the likeness of Admiral Samp-
son upon its face, and that of a
typical "man behind the gun" on
the reverse side. This is simply
the culmination of an official out-
rage which certainly never was
paralleled in the United States,
and probably never was anywhere
else on earth. In effect, the Sec-
retary of the United States Navy
proclaims to the world that the
real hero of the great naval battle
of Santiago is a man who took no
part in the engagement, who never
directed the movement of a single
ship, or the firing of a gun, large
or small, from the beginning of
the action to its end.

Instead of being officially
crowned with the laurels of that
victory, Admiral Sampson is
rather deserving of court martial
—not for his own personal absence
from the line of battle, but because
on the occasion of that absence he
took with him one of the very best
ships in the fleet, the cruiser New
York. It may have been necessary
for him to confer with General
Shafter at that time, although the
public has never been shown
wherein the necessity lay. Giving
the admiral the benefit of every
doubt upon that point, still it is
plain to the veriest tyro in naval
affairs that it was not necessary
for him to go in the New York,
thus withdrawing from the line of
battle one of the two armored
cruisers that were believed to be
the only vessels in the fleet cap-
able of running down the Spanish
ships. This is what he did, con-
fessedly, and if Cervera's fleet, or
a part of it, had escaped, there
would have been an almost ir-
resistible popular demand for Sam-
pson's court martial.

And Cervera would have escaped
—not with one ship, but with all
of them—had it not been for the
promptness, energy, skill and in-
domitableness of the second in
command, Admiral Schley, whose
flagship, the Brooklyn, bore the
brunt of the battle, and contributed
the most to the destruction of the
Spanish fleet.

There is absolutely no room for
a discussion of this matter. A
proposition that has but one side
admits of no "discussion." The
Navy Department has never yet
afforded even a color of justification
for the persistent and malignant
effort that has been made to glorify
Sampson at the expense of
Schley. There was not a shadow
of right in the original act by
which Captain Sampson was ad-
vanced over the head of his rank-
ing officer, Commodore Schley.
But as one wrong usually begets
another, so this one bore its legiti-
mate fruit, in a continuous effort
by Secretary Long to justify the
first act of gross favoritism, by
endeavoring to reward Sampson
beyond his deserts in every possi-
ble way.

Thus far the Senate has refused
to be a party to such an infamy by
confirming Sampson's promotion
over Schley. In this there can be
no doubt that the Senate has sim-
ply voiced the overwhelming sen-
timent of the country. It is un-
fortunate for the Navy Depart-
ment, and for the entire Adminis-
tration, that this thing has oc-
curred. So extraordinary has been
this action that the public mind is
filled with the most painful sus-
picions as to the motive that has
inspired it. When an officer is
showered with honors that upon
the surface of things do not belong
to him, that he never openly
earned, nothing can be more nat-
ural than for the public to suspect
that below the surface there may
be a secret and a sinister motive.
That such a feeling now prevails
in the American mind it is useless
to deny.

The latest act of partiality will
again direct public attention to
Sampson's aristocratic and un-
American attack upon the "man
behind the gun." The incident of
Gunner Morgan is still fresh in the
memory of all—how Sampson, ad-
mitting Morgan's fitness in every
way, both professionally and soci-
ally, still advised against his pro-
motion, because he came from a
class which generally had not en-
joyed high social advantages. The
publication of this official state-
ment by Sampson sent a wave of
indignation rolling over the land
from ocean to ocean, and from the
Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.
And the indignation became

none the less when it appeared that
Schley had given Morgan a most
cordial endorsement, urging both
the propriety and the justice of a
full recognition and encourage-
ment of those gallant men who
constitute the bone and sinew as
well as a goodly part of the brains
of the American Navy. This was
no more than was to be expected
from the big hearted seaman who,
almost before the smoke of San-
tiago had lifted from the scene, ex-
claimed in his generous exulta-
tion, "There is glory enough for
all!"

Now, upon the heels of the Mor-
gan incident, we have the Sec-
retary of the Navy approving a
medal which bears the portrait of
Sampson upon the one side and
that of a "man behind the gun" on
the other. How can the aristo-
cratic soul of Sampson stand so
close a contact as that? The anoma-
ly is most striking. But Sam-
pson will stand it all right. Only
allow his portrait to appear as the
chief figure upon a medal struck
in honor of a victory, which he
claimed, but never won, and he
cares not what else is pictured
upon that medal in an inferior way.

The medal, as designed, is
utterly false to history, and an in-
sult to every gallant seaman who
took part in the battle which vir-
tually ended the Spanish-Ameri-
can war. Those entitled to wear
the trophy will do themselves
honor in refusing to accept it.

The Trade War Against the United States.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, former-
ly Assistant Secretary of the
Treasury, has returned from a trip
to Europe impressed with the idea
that within a year or two the United
States will be engaged in a trade
war of gigantic dimensions. Mr.
Vanderlip says every nation in
Europe is anxious to take some
step to check American encroach-
ments upon the markets of the Old
World.

Mr. Vanderlip's optimism about
the result of the impending trade
war, says the Baltimore Sun, is
very naive and patriotic and "Ameri-
can," but it is far from convincing.
For the twelve months from June
30, 1900, to June 30, 1901, the ex-
port trade of the United States will
amount to the unprecedented total
of \$1,500,000,000, the greater por-
tion of which represents sales of
American products to Europe. If
the trade war which Mr. Vander-
lip prophesies as an absolute cer-
tainty should begin at a time when
the agriculture of Europe is in a
flourishing condition the United
States would suffer great commer-
cial losses. Europe is compelled
at present to buy our grain and our
meat products, but if it should be-
come independent of us in these
particulars the American farmer
and cattle raiser would at once feel
the shrinkage in the demand for
their products, with a probable re-
duction also in the selling value of
these products in the home mar-
kets. The South now supplies
Great Britain and the Continental
nations with a large part of the raw
cotton which they consume in their
mills. If, by reason of the in-
creased production in Egypt,
where large tracts of land are being
reclaimed, the demand for Ameri-
can cotton should be reduced, the
Southern cotton growers would suf-
fer heavy losses. As for our ex-
ports of manufactures of various
kinds, Europe could probably
manage to do without them. Peo-
ple can live and even be measur-
ably happy without consuming the
products of our mills and factories.
If the Europeans believe them-
selves to be fighting for commer-
cial and industrial existence, ab-
stention from the use of American
manufactures might be regarded
as a policy of practical wisdom as
well as evidence of the highest
patriotism. All the wise people
and patriotic people are not on this
side of the Atlantic.

Even if the United States should
win in a trade war with Europe
the victory would be dearly purchased.
Sensible people with no axes to
grind and no personal interests to
promote know that a trade war with
Europe is absolutely unnecessary
and can be averted by moderate
tariff concessions. We cannot build
a wall around the United States
and expect other nations to throw
open their gates to us. If other
nations erect barriers against our
products we cannot justly com-
plain. Of course if the United
States is hunting for a trade war it
will find one. But why borrow
trouble?

The attention of the State De-
partment officials has been at-
tracted to an article written by
Dr. Alexander von Peetz, a noted
German economist, in the Munich

Allgemeine Zeitung. Dr. von Peetz
urges a European tariff alliance
against the United States. He says:

Our opportunity comes with the com-
mercial treaties. What should first be
done in defense is to follow the example,
in regard to tariffs and trade treaties,
which the United States has set for us.
At the European seashore (England is
included herein) a tariff should be
established counter to that of the Union,
while the European nations should
arrange tariffs touching each other
which would not materially differ from
those now existing. But only the res-
toration of the tripartite imperial alli-
ance would offer all those guarantees
which are requisite in a matter of such
great importance.

What will the United States do? That
is her affair. We only follow her exam-
ple. Perhaps she will propose an under-
standing. But what says Ranker? "It is
not in the nature of predominant forces
to restrict themselves; boundaries must
be established for them." A people so
young, so energetic and rich in future possi-
bilities as the citizens of the Union will
find boundaries to the aspirations only
when they see that attempts at further
conquest will be met with vigorous
resistance.

Trusts Old and New.

Probably Mr. Knox will not be
inclined to extend the inquiry he
is said to be making into trust
methods beyond the development
of combinations in the United
States in the past decade. If he
cares to study the ancient history
of trade monopoly he will find in-
teresting suggestions in the cur-
rent number of the Atlantic
Monthly. According to the author
of an article in this magazine,
"corners" and combinations of
capital existed four centuries ago
much like those of today. Frank-
fort was the greatest trading city
of the earth, and Germany the chief
central market of the world's com-
merce. Fortunes grew with the
twentieth century swiftness of Mr.
Carnegie's or Mr. Rockefeller's
accumulations. The profit on
mercantile capital in one trading
season of 100 days was not unfre-
quently 450 per cent. There were
"corners" in metals, hardware,
leather, tallow and agricultural
products. Tradesmen who refused
to enter into the arrangement were
crushed out by a sudden lower-
ing of prices. When competition
had been stifled prices rose again.
The sixteenth century monopolists
were denounced by Luther, while
peasants, nobles, clergy and
smaller tradespeople united in
protest against them. Anti-trust
laws were enacted as early as 1512,
but proved ineffective. "Many of
the monopolists," the Atlantic
Monthly writer states, "held places
in the councils of cities: other offi-
cials were induced to make advan-
tageous investments with the com-
panies or were purchased out-
right." The Aerwarts, the Gossen-
brots and the Paumgartens were
the Pierpont Morgans, the Rock-
tellers and the Carnegies of the
sixteenth century. There was even
a "beer trust" in the days of old,
and at Nuremberg, we are told,
the city established municipal
breweries to check the extortions
of the brewers' trust.

World Trusts Do Such Things?

M. Sergius de Witte, Russian
Finance Minister, and Mr. Lyman
J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury
of the United States, have been
conducting a long range contro-
versy with Washington and St.
Petersburg as the points from
which the controversialists address
their arguments to each other.
The debate has not been conclu-
sive as far as either of these emi-
nent economists is concerned.
Neither is convinced that the other
knows what he is talking about,
and the public mind, in the United
States at least, is still in a state of
bewilderment. M. de Witte is evi-
dently more of a financier and a
business man than a diplomatist
who says graceful and airy noth-
ings and heaps compliments upon
his opponents. There is an old
proverb that if you scratch a Rus-
sian you will find a Tartar. M. de
Witte has exemplified the truth of
this adage in an interesting way.
In his plain, blunt manner he in-
timated that a countervailing duty
was imposed by the Treasury De-
partment upon imports of Russian
sugar in consideration of generous
contributions which the sugar in-
terests of the United States had
made to the campaign fund of the
party in power. Now, as every-
body knows, such things never
happen in the United States! If
our sugar interests ever give of
their hard earned profits to the
politicians it is for philanthropic
reasons alone, never with the ex-
pectation of receiving favors in re-
turn. So it will be seen that M. de
Witte has been grossly imposed
upon, and does not realize that
politics in the United States is en-
veloped in an atmosphere of purity

REALMS OF KINGS.

Monroe Doctrine May be Involved
by Private Interests.

In view of constantly repeated
semi-official warning from Wash-
ington that Germany and perhaps
other European powers are giving
signs of purposes hostile to the
Monroe Doctrine, it is interesting
to recall that whole countries in
South and Central America and
South Africa are practically owned
by individuals or business firms in
the United States or Europe.
There are republics in America
which do nothing of consequence
without first consulting the firms
whose interests are of paramount
importance.

Rosner Brothers, of Germany,
control a large part of the interior
of the Republic of Honduras.
They also own the island of Ama-
pala, which protects the leading
Pacific harbor of Honduras.

In Paraguay 2,150,000 acres are
owned by London financiers, who
took the region in payment of
debts made by the Government.
Practically all the rest of the ter-
ritory of Paraguay is owned by two
German companies, which have
founded the colonies of Nueva
Germania and the Leipzig colonies.
The financiers and business firms
came into the possession of Para-
guay because the Government was
too poor to pay its debts.

The Oroya Railway in Peru, a
masterwork of engineering, passes
through a mountain pass 15,041
feet above the sea level. The con-
tract for the construction of this
railway was given to the firm of
Henry Meigs & Co., which also
built the Valparaiso Santiago rail-
way over the Andes mountains.
The bill for the construction of the
Oroya railway was never paid by
the Peruvian Government. It
amounted to \$78,828,500. Meigs
& Co. now operate the Oroya rail-
way in their own interest and prac-
tically control the internal com-
merce of Peru.

Should the President of Nicara-
gua desire to attack his neighbors
in Salvador he must first apply to
Ermano Brothers, a German firm,
and ask their consent. Should the
firm grant the Nicaraguan Presi-
dent's request, it would be asked
to furnish the sinews of war.

Like conditions prevail in parts
of South Africa. A territory eight
times as large as England and
Wales is controlled by the British
Niger Company. This immense
tract, with its 30,000,000 inhabi-
tants, is governed by a few busi-
ness men who occupy a small
building in London. Their terri-
tory was formerly controlled by
the French, but they were glad to
sell out to the National African
Company, out of which the Niger
Company was formed. This com-
pany rules despotically and keeps
an army of 2,500 men officered by
Englishmen.

The business concern at the head
of which is Cecil Rhodes owns ter-
ritory far larger than that owned
by the Niger Company. The land
in the direct control of the British
South African Company is 750,000
square miles in extent and is about
thirteen times as large as England
and Wales. Young as this coun-
try is in development, it has 2,250
miles in streets, a telegraphic net
of 3,000 miles and telephonic con-
nection of 182 miles. Salisbury is
the seat of government and Rhod-
esia and Bulawayo are the cen-
tres of commerce.

Ten thousand square miles north
of Rhodesia are in the possession
of the British North Charterland
Exploration Company, and the
yearly profits are very great.

Ibea is the name of a territory on
the east coast of Africa, which in
1888 was transferred by the Sultan
of Zanzibar to the Imperial British
East African Company. The best
harbor on this coast is that of
Mombasa, with 25,000 inhabitants.
A large part of this territory is as
yet unexplored. It has mountains
as high as the Alps, and volcanos
are many. The native population
is very large.

The King Leopold-Walsh Com-
pany owns a large part of Africa.
The Congo Free State has a popu-
lation of 10,000,000 and the yearly
receipts of the King Leopold-
Walsh Company are \$8,000,000.
King Leopold, of course, is the
King of the Belgians. In the de-
velopment of this territory the
King paid at first \$300,000 yearly
out of his private purse. Last
summer he took Mr. Walsh, of
Chicago, as his partner, and the
two formed a stock company. The
company has discovered rich de-
posits of copper, and looks for big
profits in this mineral.

In North Borneo 36,000 square
miles are owned by the British

North Borneo Company. This
territory has 987 miles of coast and
a population of 150,000. It pro-
duces gold, copper and coal and
does an annual business of \$5,000,-
000.

Absolute Independence or the War Goes On.

"There is no reason to believe
that the war in South Africa is any
nearer the termination desired by
England than at any time since it
began," is the statement contained
in a circular sent out by Charles
D. Pierce, Consul General of the
Orange Free State and trustee and
treasurer of the Boer relief fund,
whose offices are at 136 Liberty
street, New York. Mr. Pierce
says hundreds of letters are re-
ceived by his office asking for in-
formation regarding the true
status of the Boers, the war and as
to the truthfulness of statements
which are daily disseminated by
the British throughout the country
to the injury of the Boer cause.
No credence, he says, can be given
to reports emanating from British
sources, which come through prej-
udiced channels and censored
cable despatches. After quoting
Lord Kitchener's report to the
London War Office, recommend-
ing that fresh terms be offered to
the Boers, including a restoration
of prisoners, reinstating the farm-
ers with State assistance and equal
political rights, and amnesty to
Cape rebels, Mr. Pierce says official
reports, as well as letters from
privates and others at the seat of
war to the English press, show
that the cost of the struggle has
been enormous. He gives a table
of British casualties as follows:

Officially admitted by reports to	
May 6, 1901.....	63,498
In hospitals in South Africa	
(Government admission).....	74,000
Privates at rest centers.....	8,000
Colonial invalids.....	5,000
Civilian deaths.....	2,000
Casualties since March 31.....	2,000

Total loss to British..... 94,498
In addition the Boers have captured
and released about 20,000 prisoners.

Continuing, the statement is
made that the terms of peace of-
fered by England in the late nego-
tiations are an indication that she
has not been successful and desires to
withdraw from a war which has
yielded her neither gain nor glory.
The rejection of these terms, says
Mr. Pierce, shows how the Boers
regard